



למכר

# The shekel

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## The American on the New 10,000 Sheqalim Note

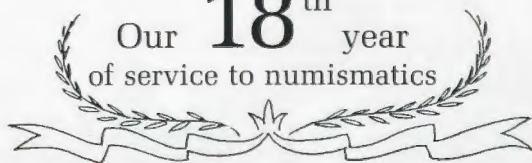


## GOLDA MEIR HONORED ON NEW ISRAEL ISSUE



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The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

There is a popular parlor game called *Trivial Pursuit* which should have a numismatic version, called the AINA Game. I would like to play it with you so that you can have some idea of what your organization has been doing.

How many people have gone on the AINA tours since our first trip back in 1969.

The correct answer is . . . over 1500 in 17 years.

The reason for that Trivia question is obvious. In March we will be going on our seventeenth annual educational study tour to Israel. Unless you have talked to any previous participant and also to anyone who has gone on other group tours, you won't appreciate the difference. If you nearly went this year, start arranging NOW to go in 1986. Put aside your shekels and arrange for the two weeks in March you'll be needing.

How many national conventions does AINA conduct during the year? The correct answer to that is . . . three. One in Florida in January and two in New York, in May and September. AINA looks forward to a time when we will also conduct annual conventions in the Midwest and in the Far West. That will make it easier for many of our members to get to meet and greet each other.

What can you do to help AINA to grow during 1985? That's an easier question. You can bring one new member, perhaps by showing a copy of *The Shekel* to a neighbor or to someone at work; perhaps by showing an Israeli coin to a coin collector who would be interested in collecting the most beautiful coins in the world.

What's new in Israeli numismatics? That's a tough question but if the 1984 activities were any peek into the future, it'll be great. 1984 was a year during which Israel offered collectors uncut sheets of paper money; the first year in which numismatic souvenir cards were issued. These were sold by AINA for the first time in January at the FUN and AINA conventions here in Florida and they are available for you. See this Shekel for a monotone reproduction.

During our March trip we'll be getting the news of what else is new in Israel numimatics for you . . . and that's no *Trivial Pursuit*!

Sincerely,

*Morris*

# Cut and Overmarked Coinage of the Caribbean



by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

There is something very exciting, maybe even romantic about walking along the Florida coast or along the beach of a Caribbean island and finding a Spanish silver dollar washed up from an old wreck. That might set one to dreaming about the fleets of ships that carried treasure from the New World to Spain — and of the hurricanes that sank them. There are a couple of hundred identified sunken treasure ships, and many unidentified that yield a few coins now and then after a heavy storm.

Finding such a piece might even excite one enough to look into the history of the Spanish plate fleets and the extensive colonial coinage that made its way through the Florida straits and the Caribbean islands on the way to Cadiz in Spain. It could make one wonder about the numismatic history of the islands that dot the Caribbean from the Florida coast down to the edge of South America.

I did find such a coin in the Bahamas and it did set me off to reading about the coins and the islands.

What I found was a fascinating story of an extensive Spanish, French, Dutch and American coinage, quasi-officially mutilated and overstruck

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**“... a history of  
Jewish presence  
not often described  
in the usual history  
books ...”**

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for unusual economic reasons. I found too, a history of Jewish presence not often described in the usual history books. Neither of these points has received the attention it deserves.

## The Spanish Plate Fleets

Once each year, generally in June or July, before the start of the hurricane season, Spanish galleons assembled in Vera Cruz, Mexico and in Cartagena, Venezuela. Their task was to collect the silver and gold





#### FULL COINS

1. Martinique — French colonial sou. 2. Jamaica — 8 real crowned GR (Georgia Rex).  
3. Tobago — Cayenne sou. 4. St. Kitts — Cayenne sou. 5. St. Eustatius — cayenne sou.

torn from the mines of Mexico, Bolivia (Potosi) and Peru (Lima) for transport to Spain. To make accounting by the King's agents easier, the precious metals were formed into bars from which were cut slugs for striking into irregularly-shaped coins called 'cobs'. Cobs were not intended to serve primarily as money, but rather as a convenient way to transfer large amounts of bullion from the New World to Spain and Europe in an accountable fashion. Later, coins for commerce were struck on round, pre-formed planchets, from about 1732 as the 'pillar' series and, after 1772, as the 'portrait' types.

The fleets from Vera Cruz and Cartagena met in Havana before their perilous voyage up the Florida coast, through the Straits of the Bahamas and out across the Atlantic to Spain. Any delays in leaving Havana increased the danger of encountering hurricanes and the risk of wholesale sinkings with the loss of tons of bullion coinage being carried to the king's agents in Cadiz.

#### Jewish Presence in the Caribbean

The inquisition of 1492 in Spain destroyed much of the mercantile class of the country. Jews, 10% of that country then, formed the bulwark of that commercial class. Driv-

en from Spain to the Netherlands, then at war with Spain, and to certain other European countries, many eventually reached Brazil and the Dutch, French and English possessions in the West Indies.

A number of Jews were members of Columbus' crews on at least his first three expeditions to the New World. There is an on-going dispute as to whether Columbus himself might have been a *marrano*, a secret Jew pretending to be a convert to Christianity.

The first contact of a Jew with the New World is attributed to Luis de Torres, an interpreter in Columbus' first expedition; he sighted San Salvador (Watling's Island) in the Bahamas on October 12, 1492. The first Europeans to land in Cuba included the Jews Torres and Alonso de Calle. Torres is credited with the discovery of tobacco. He later became a planter in Cuba while Calle introduced sugar cane there in 1511. The excellent economic opportunities led to a rapid development of Jewish commercial interests.

The site of the oldest Jewish community in the West Indies is in Aruba, an island off South America which was a Dutch possession. There a gravestone dated 1563 stands in the Old Jewish Cemetery.

Jamaica may have had a Jewish presence as early as 1530, just 21



#### CUT SEGMENTS

1. St. Martin — Quarter dollar cut. 2. Curacao — quarter dollar cut; 21 stiver (3 black dogs).  
3. Tortola — quarter dollar cut. 4. Trinidad - 4 bitts,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 8 real. 5. St. Lucia — 4 escalins (or quarter of 8 real).

years after the first Spanish settlement and 36 years after Columbus landed there. The first permanent settlement came just a few years la-

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### **“... of Jamaica, half of the 1500 white settlers were Jewish.”**

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ter, but by 1590, Jamaica had a Jewish (Spanish) governor (de Cordova).

At the time of the British conquest of Jamaica, half of the 1500 white settlers were Jewish. Strong evidence still remains despite their eventual intermix with the European population there.

The cemetery in Jamaica dates from the late 1660's but the oldest identifiable grave is from 1672. The original synagogue (1676) stood for 16 years before it was destroyed by an earthquake and at least four other synagogues were build on the site during the 1700's until replaced by the present structure in 1911. Though free commercial opportunities existed, from 1671 to 1741, Jew-

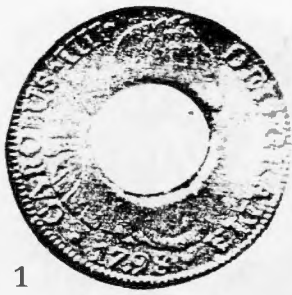
ish merchants were forced to pay a special tax established because their Christian counterparts could not compete successfully.

Puerto Rico, the only major island in the Caribbean without ancient synagogues, cemeteries or a colorful Jewish history, was among the earliest to have a significant Jewish presence. Many non-Jewish families today practice a long-standing tradition of lighting a Sabbath candle on Friday evening without knowing the origin of that custom. It is known that Jews from the Balearic Islands settled in Puerto Rico as early as 1519.

#### **Oldest Synagogue**

Currently the most famous and popular Jewish site in the Caribbean is Curacao. This island has had a constant Jewish population for over 300 years and the oldest surviving cemetery and synagogue in the Western Hemisphere. When the United States was formed in 1776, Curacao had nearly 2000 Jews among its population, more than in all the original 13 American states combined. A recent Curacao issue honored the synagogue. See *The Shekel*, Vol. XV, No. 6, page 26.





1



2



3

#### HOLEY DOLLARS

1. St. Kitts — 8 real with round cut-out. 2. Tobago — 8 shillings, 3 pence with octagonal cut-out.  
3. Martinique — rounded heart cut-out from 8 real.

#### Economic Need For West Indian Coinage

Major credit for the development of commerce in the West Indies may well be given to the pirates like Sir Walter Raleigh and others seeking Spanish treasure in the 17th century. The early 18th century was probably the hey-day of romantic piracy. Blackbeard (Edward Teach), Stede Bonnet, William Kidd and others roamed the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico pursuing Spanish treasure ships and whatever French merchant ships happened into the area.

Jewels and bullion provided pirates with instant wealth; perhaps of even greater mercantile importance was the large mass of small, everyday household items accumulated with each Spanish ship captured. These found a ready market among the native populations of the West Indies who chafed at British regulations officially permitting purchase only of British goods carried by British shippers. If pirates provided the means to the locals for buying small

Mediterranean or Far Eastern items at relatively low 'wholesale' prices, with no production costs or taxes to pay, no one minded.

However, a circulating small change coinage was needed to handle the economic needs of the native populations. Local governments turned to re-evaluation (by overstriking) of existing older and worn coinage and cutting larger denomination coins into smaller units as a means of meeting that local demand for small change.

Agents bought badly worn silver coins (generally Spanish colonial silver dollars) in Europe essentially at bullion prices and sold them to the island governments at a profit, but at less than face value. By cutting the worn coins into segments (i.e. 9 or 11 bitts from an 8 real) or into 'holey' dollars and revaluating the sum of the parts at greater than 8 reals, the local governments made a profit. The native population didn't lose anything; they needed a small-change coinage to buy the cheap pirate goods.





#### SIDE CUTS

1. Martinique — quarter plug from 8 real. 2. Guadeloupe — (20 sous) center plug from 8 real. 3. Tobago — 9 pence octagonal plug from 8 real. 4. Guadeloupe — 4 escalins center plug from 8 real. 5. St. Lucia — 1½ bitts (1 livres 15 sous) cut of 8 real. 6. St. Lucia 1½ bitts (1 livres 6 deniers) side cut of 8 real. 7. Guadeloupe — 2 livres 5 sous — quarter of “holey” dollar.

A reasonable economy helped by an abundance of cheap pirate-derived supplies, led to an increasing population; this led to further economic expansion. This required a still greater circulating coinage. However, with a reasonable economy, local currency values often exceeded the intrinsic value of the coin, making forgery economic and, at times, difficult to detect. Official debasement of the gold standard, together with extensive clipping of gold and silver coins necessitated adjustment (by plugging) of the metal content of many pieces in circulation. This made it expedient to pass ‘revalued’ forgeries into the general circulation. As the system functioned, in addition to the obvious profit to the (official and otherwise) forgers, revaluation was profitable to almost everyone involved.

A well-developed West Indian coinage did not emerge until independence of many Caribbean islands following WW II. Prior to that, commercial needs were met with colonial or federated currencies (e.g. British Caribbean Federation) or outright use of ‘home’ currencies (e.g. U.S. money in the Bahamas, Caymans, Virgin Islands; U.K. coinage in the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands etc.).

#### Types of Coins Used

The currency act of 1704 in England aimed at restricting the flow of silver coinage from England to its overseas possessions. One consequence of this was the acceptance of the Spanish doubloon as the standard commercial coinage in most of the Caribbean islands. But when Spain reduced the fineness from 22 carats to 21¾ and then to 21, local preference shifted from the doubloon to Portuguese gold coins. Portuguese Johannes were the half-Dobra of 6400 reis, but in the West Indies, they were called the “Half-Joe”. This became the predominant gold coin used for modification and mutilation.

The single most commonly used coin throughout the islands was the silver Spanish 8 real (or dollar). The need for a smaller monetary unit was met by the introduction of a 2 real piece called the Pistareen. Though intended originally for use only in Spain, it soon appeared in the West Indies trade.

Coins of the common people of the islands also were foreign in origin, but in this case, French. A *billon* or copper currency came into circulation in the British islands towards the end of the 17th century and formed the basic ‘Negro money’ of

the islands. In the mid-17th century, most of the *billon* currency circulating in France was largely of pre-1600 minting. These worn and discolored pieces were called in, countermarked with the *fleur-de-lis* and revalued from 12 deniers to 15 deniers. Later, all 15 denier pieces were called on to pass at 20 deniers. Thus, in two steps, coins of 12 deniers became 20 at a profit of 66.7 percent to the island governments. These badly-worn, discolored pieces became the basic coinage of the West Indies. The British called them 'black doggs' while the French used the term 'sol marque.'

Another coin used in the British islands was the French *stampee*. Originally a 2 sol or 24 denier *billon* coin of 1738, it replaced the revalued 15 denier black dogg equivalent to 1½ d in the local British currency. By the edict of 1763, these were over stamped with a crowned C and valued at 2¼ d, or the quarter part of a bitt. When the supply of these ran out, the French mint struck new coins with the crowned C. This was also called a *stampee* and passed as a quarter of a bitt.

### Types of Mutilation

The simplest modification of coinage involved plugging underweight gold and silver coins to restore original weight decreased through wear or by clipping. The plug generally was counterstamped with the jeweler's initials to validate the weight correction. Such coins supplemented the independent coinage of Bermuda and formed the basic coinage of the Bahamas, St. Vincent, Tobago, Martinique and Curacao.

Another modification involved counterstamping whole coins with an identification of the new country and increased valuation. In a number of cases, French colonial 2 sous pieces from Cayenne were marked with a monogram identifying the new island of issue. Examples of

these include coins countermarked with StL for St. Lucia or with SE for St. Eustatius. Spanish *pistareens* marked with a crowned GP (*Governo Portugese*) were used in the Azores. Occasionally more than one counterstamp was applied to the same coin indicating multiple certification. More extensive alteration involved obliteration of the entire design of the host coin by an appropriate overmark. This was often used to create 960 and 1200 reis Brazilian coins from Spanish colonial 8 *reals*.

Typical of whole coins modified to other values are the 8 real pieces with crowned or script GR valued at 6 shillings 1 pence for British Honduras and 6 shillings 3 pence for Jamaica. *Pistareens* (2 *reals*) used in St. Bartholomew were valued variably at 9 (c/m 9/M) or 14 (c/m 14/M) *stivers*.

Probably the most desirable of the cut coin types are the so-called 'holey dollars' and their smaller denomination equivalents. Among the more famous are the Spanish colonial 8 real with a 17 mm piece removed from the center from New South Wales (valued at 5 shillings) and the coins from Martinique with heart-shaped holes (valued at 9 shillings). Other holey dollars include those from Dominica with a round crenellated center hole and the Guadeloupe and St. Vincent 8 *reals* with square holes valued at 2 livres 5 sous and 12 shillings, respectively. In each case (except for Martinique), the center plug was separately valued and this accounts for the profit realized by the local governments in effecting these revaluations. The center plug from Dominica is valued at 1½, 4 or 6 bitts according to the size of the hole cut into the host coin, New South Wales at 15 pence, the crenellated square plug of Guadeloupe valued at 20 sous, the Trinidad piece at 9 shillings and the center plug from Tobago at 1 shilling 3 pence.

Cut segments as small as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a 2 real (Tortola, 9 pence, 1 bitt) are known to as large as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 8 real (Guadeloupe and others). Even the center plug has been cut and countermarked at another value (Dominica,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 23mm center plug of the 8 real valued at 3 bitts). Some unusual segments have been cut from larger coins including the  $\frac{1}{11}$  of an 8 real (Grenada c/m with an incuse G, 1 bitt) and the related  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an 8 real and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of an 8 real (Curaçao c/m 3 indicating the equivalent value in black doggs).

Two very unusual cut pieces include the 8 real from St. Lucia cut into three parts by parallel cuts and valued on a weight basis (9 bitts; 6 livres 15 sous for the large center segment and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bitts; 1 livre 6 de-

niers for the smaller side segments) and a double ring cut from an 8 real for Dominica leaving three separate parts, the outer holey dollar valued at 12 bitts, the inner center plug valued at 6 bitts and the 4 bitt 'donut'.

In addition to the almost unique experiment of producing a wide variety of cut pieces designed to relieve the shortage of small change coinage, private merchants on some of the islands adopted a more common approach and issued private tokens which circulated as money. Undoubtedly, the most pertinent to the present discussion are the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 penny tokens of Moses Tolanto of Barbados. (See *The Shekel*, Vol. XVI, No. 4, page 60). Tolanto was a Jewish merchant in the British and American island trade.

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# NEW ISRAEL 10,000 SHEQALIM BANKNOTE

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa



On 3 Kislev 5745 - 27 November 1984 a 10,000 Sheqalim banknote was issued in Israel.

The note portrays Golda Meir. The main colour is orange. The size of the note is 138 x 76 mm.

The obverse of the note shows (at right) the portrait of Golda Meir; (at left) a tree, the branches of which form a Star of David. At right, reading up is the Hebrew inscription: Golda Meir Prime Minister 27 Adar

5729 17.3.1969 - 13 Sivan 5734  
3.6.1974.

The background shows five rows of eight 5-branched lamps; at left are ten rows of the repeated Hebrew inscription *Shlach et Ami* (= let my people go) reading down. In the right top corner is the sign for the blind;



Sign for the blind.

rhomb in relief. Below are the signatures; at right, Moshe Mandelbaum, Governor of the Bank; at left, Avraham Yosef Shapira, Chairman of the Advisory Council.

At top of the obverse is the date 1984 - 5745, the latter in Hebrew letters. The top left and right bottom corners show the numerals 10000. The left bottom corner has the Hebrew inscription *Bank Israel* and *Aseret Alafim Sheqalim* (= ten thousand sheqalim). The white part at the left shows a 4-branched lamp in orange and a guide dot in an orange double circle.

The reverse of the note has a photograph of Golda Meir among Russian Jews at a reception at the Moscow Synagogue when she was envoy to Russia during 1948 - 1949. At right of this scene is the large Hebrew inscription *Shlach et Ami* (= Let my people Go).

Right of the central design are about 65 lines of 2½ cm width with the continuous Hebrew inscription *Shlach et Ami*. The other printed part of the reverse shows a pattern and the bottom left corner, the English 10000 SHEQALIM. The top left corner has the English and Arabic inscription BANK OF ISRAEL, while

the bottom right corner has the Arabic 10000 Shequel. In the lower part of the white field is a 3-branched lamp in orange, and a guide dot in an orange double circle. In the upper left and lower right parts of the reverse are serial numbers composed of ten numerals.

The watermark, an effigy of Golda Meir, may be seen in the white part of the note (left on the obverse, right on the reverse). There is a vertical metal security strip somewhat to the left of the centre of the note. The paper is specially coated to extend durability.

Look through: The 4-branched lamp of the obverse and the 3-branched lamp on the reverse, when the note is held against the light, form a 7-branched lamp, the Menorah, emblem of the State of Israel.

The notes were designed by Asher Qalderon. The printers are John Enschede & Sons, Haarlem, The Netherlands.

For this information I am grateful to Mr. Shmuel Peled, Director of the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel.



Obverse: 4-branched lamp.



Reverse: 3-branched lamp.



Look-through: note 7-branch effect.

# 100 SHEQALIM 'HANNUKA GELT' COIN



The 100 Sheqalim Hanukka trade coin was issued on 8 Kislev 5745 - 2 December 1984.

The obverse of the coin is identical with the regular 100 Sheqalim trade coin. The reverse shows at the bottom the inscription *Hanukka* in Hebrew at right, and in English at left, with the menorah in centre.



It is the first trade coin dated 5745. While the regular 100 sheqalim coin dated 5744 shows the year reading up, this Hanukka coin bears it reading down.

The reverse of the coin was designed by Gabi Neuman; the bronze model is the work of Tidhar Degan.

Mintage of the Hanukka coin has been limited to 2 million.

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## A UNIQUE WOVEN TRIBUTE

The Jerusalem Bezalel Institute of Arts embraced many activities. All arts were represented, even the weaving of carpets and wall hangings. The designs were usually of a Mediterranean style and the carpet styles or wall hangings would be designed with the image of Herzl. They were sold to tourists in the shop Boriz Schatz built near the Jaffa Gate. They made their way all over Europe, particularly Eastern Europe,

Poland and Russia, and of course, Germany and Austria. Carpets were woven of Herzl's close friend and confidant from his Paris days, Max Nordau.

Very few have survived; they can only be seen in woven displays in museums and in a very few private collections. Carpets from the collection of Samuel Abrams, INS of Phoenix.



Herzl



Nordau



# A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION TO KOLEL AND HALUKKA NOTES

by Sidney L. Olson

Since numismatic studies delve into coins and currency as a means of commerce, *Kolel* and *Halukka* notes were also used as a means to that end. In the study of Judaic commerce, these notes played a very large part, since they were in constant use from the nineteenth century up to the formation of the State of Israel.

Early in the 19th century, there were only about 1800 Jews in Jerusalem. Only a few were Ashkenazim; the majority were Sephardim. An important part of their income were donations from abroad. The Sephardic community sent emissaries (in Hebrew, *Shadarim*, singular, *Shadar*) to collect the donations.

In 1810 in Amsterdam, Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Lehran established an institution *Hapekidim Ve-Hamarkum* (Clerk and Treasurers or Administrators) in the city of Amsterdam. The purpose was to concentrate all donations from West Europe and then to send them to Palestine. This also controlled the activities of the *shadarim* in the respective countries.

From the beginning of the 19th century, religious Ashkenazim immigrated to the four Holy Cities: Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed, and Tiberias. Many were quite poor.

The Sephardim refused to help the Ashkenazim and divided the donations from abroad, including the receipts from Amsterdam, among their own group.

Most immigrants settled in Jerusalem. The Ashkenazim started to organize themselves into communities (*Kolelim*) to try to get help from their earlier communities. Committees were formed in all the states, provinces, and cities from Central and

Eastern Europe to concentrate on raising donations to help the *Kolelim* of the Ashkenazim.

The donations—*Halukka*—were paid to the *Kolelim* in two forms: *Omer Nefesh* (money for a person) to all persons of the *Kolel* and *Omer Kadim* (earnest money) as additional payments to privileged people. Almost the only occupation open to the Ashkenazim was to go to the *Yeshivot* and the *Talmud Torah* for funds. In this event, their only income was from *Halukka*.

The monies that were remitted came in francs, Napoleons (= 20 Francs), and piastres (Turkish).

In Hebrew, *Piastra* = *Grush*; 1 Napoleon = 20 Piastres. *Grush* is a word often used in monetary terms in Palestine.

Many times there was a shortage of funds in the *Kolelim*, and they were forced to borrow funds from private sources. In these cases, they received promissory notes, some for a year or longer. Most were to Bearer and were traded like currency.

In 1911, there was an economic crisis. Rumors were circulated that there were too many notes circulated that could not be paid on time. The creditors demanded payment, and the institutions such as *Yeshiva Torat-Chaim* and *Moshav-Zekenim* (Old-aged home) went bankrupt.

With the beginning of WW1 in 1914, the Turkish Government proclaimed a moratorium on the promissory notes; many were never paid. (Many of the promissory notes in this collection were issued in 1913-14 and were not paid for even after the war.)

In 1866, there a Central Committee was established for all Kolelim of the Ashkenazim. The President was Rabbi Shmuel Salant, the Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim in Jerusalem. The name in Hebrew was *Vaad Haclali*. In this collection are many notes with the name of "Shmuel Salant" or "*Vaad Haclali*". Much of the monies sent from Amsterdam was sent to Rabbi Salant, which he in turn distributed to the various institutions.

Literal translations were supplied through the Offices of *Shaare Zedek Hospital* in Jerusalem. It is unknown whether it was a single persons effort

or a group.

The comments and historical information were supplied by Mr. David Atsmony of Tel Aviv. This pursuit of information and collecting has been his hobby for many years. My thanks to them, for without this assistance, this article would not have been possible.

With this interesting segment in the history of Judaic monetary transfers, the writer's purpose is to open windows in the pursuit of numismatics.

NOTE: 1 ROTEL (ROTL) (ROT-TLE) = 3.11 Kg; = 6.842 POUNDS.

מס' 110  
כבוד הרב אהרן עהרליך ושותפיו  
הנני ליד חייב ליהודים  
מכרובי אהרן  
קרובי רוסיל מצות לחן הפסח  
הנשלח באת סוכה ראשי וסוכה חרות והדלפקאבסיון 1916 בדיען  
הדפוסה נשלם בדר פוזקא רמ  
ולראי בעדה נסן הרעז  
בשם אהרן עהרליך  
בשם אהרן עהרליך

With the help of G-d

The Holy City of Safed, may it be rebuilt soon

The honourable Aharon Ehrlich and associates.

Please give Reb Chayim Shpiglman, from Kolel Bukovina, for 4 persons, the sum of 4 Rotel matzohs for Passover, sent by the Managers and Directors of the Society "Hilfcomission".

1915, in Vienna

We will pay you against this note.

Nisan 1916

Zvi Hirshberger Chayim . . . , the son of P Klinser

Zelig Adler Shtein

דקלה 142, 20  
בעד הי' חמשה חמשה בינן  
נכון קבלתי מאת הרב  
רבי שבואל סלאנט שליטא  
עניהק ירושלם הי'  
1.1.1916

הנשלח מאת עהרליך ל' צאצא  
ולראי באעהיח יום י'ק  
לחדש תשרי תריס"ט  
איהי העתה

Receipt

No: 3049

For the Talmud Torah in Jaffa

I hereby certify that I received from Rabbi Shmuel Salant, may he live long, in the Holy City of Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon, One Guinea, sent by Rabbi David Shlomo Bleiberg of London.

14 Shevat 1909



With the help of G-D

# THE KOLEL OF ZIBENBERGEN AND SILADIE—G-D SHOULD SAVE THEM

Promissory Note No: 132/2

Account No: 67

The bearer of this paper should receive from our Kolel, Kolel of Zibenberg and Siladie, the sum of 400 Francs (Golden), not later than the first day of Kislev 675 (1905).

All laws of trustworthiness will fall on the owner of this note, even after the date of payment, and we, and those following us, serving in these Holy Duties, have to pay this debt from the monies of the Kolel, according to the laws written in the Rashba (Rabbi Shlomo Ben Aderet).

This we signed on Tuesday, 3rd Kislev, 1914, here in the Holy City of Jersusalem—may it be rebuilt soon.

Signed:

Signed:

Signed:

Kolel Sibenbirgen and Silady 1910. 400 fr.—overstamped in two lines. Reached a compromise with the owner of the note as explained in the attached note on the other side.

(After WWI). It is rare that a Kolel with paid after WWI (in rates). Si-benberg & Silady—formerly in Hungary—now in Romania.



אשר תהיה לך חן וחסד

אמר אז יקום פה ישראל מנהליו ויבן יקום  
(בשנת 1899) קום עתה בואו, עזר אבינו בן  
בארץ ארצנו בעל גיבס חמל, ונחמנו נחמנו  
ספרנו פנינו, מבורח אנו מצד ימנו קדם  
נחמנו אז חלפה נחמנו ויבן פסח בן אבנא,  
בבבב בארץ זאמן פנא, סוף בוא פנא



Handwritten signature and number: 845

15

23 Adar 1913

To the honourable great Rabbis, Directors of the Central Committee, G-d bless them.

Please give Rabbi Yitzhak, the son of Rabbi Yisrael Mohliver, the sum of one Golden Napoleon and 109 Grush, on account of our Kolel, help for the trip of his daughter to Cairo, because of the bite of a cat. The doctors advise that she must travel as soon as possible. Surely you will not delay it and give the above mentioned sum to the above mentioned person.

Honourably,

Shlomo Zalman Rivlin  
Secretary  
KOLEL REISIN

Executed 23 Adar 1913


Kolel Prushum was from the province of Raisim. The documents to Vaad Haclali is an order to give Mr. Mohlever 1 Napoleon-109 pts, to help his daughter obtain urgent travel to Austria because of a cat bite.

Kolel Prushim from province Raim is a religious sect (anti-Chassidic) established among the scholars of Hagaon (Genius) Rabbi Eliahu from Vilno (short name Hagra).

ז"ה

כאשר נשאלנו כי "לא בית ואי תל" סתחול לו .

באמת ומהי השרא עם קטנה . אלה נא  
 - 109 קול זכר הכ"ב אר השן בללל .  
 ובחמ"ה . א"מא . ק"מ אר נאם חות חמ"ה  
 ומה חמ"ה חמ"ה חמ"ה



16  
 1485

With the help of G-d

The honourable great Rabbis, the Managers and Directors of the Central Committee, in the Holy City of Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon.

Please give the bearer of this letter, Reb Israel Eizenstein, one Napoleon, equal to 109 Grush, for the bridal fund, on account of our Kol.

11 AV 1912

Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon.

Signed:

(Oval Stamp) Kolel Zitamir, in the Holy City of Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon.

No: 1785

With the help of G-d

KOLEL VILNA

Receipt No: 2189

I hereby confirm that I receive from Rabbi Shmuel Salant, may he live long in Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon, the sum of 15 dollars and 60 cents, with a letter attached. This was sent by Rabbi Yehuda Litmann of Baltimore and we have to send him, in return, receipts.

AV 1907

Signed: Joseph ...  
 Secretary

32. 80. 100  
 ב"ח  
 נכון קוללית משה חובי דבי שמואל סלמאנס שלישי  
 בירושלים ח"י

15.60 \$  
 חמ"ה ע"ה ושלם סוף  
 חמ"ה  
 הנשלה משה ר' עזרלז לזמן בללל  
 זעזלז אבנ"ה חמ"ה  
 וזעזלז באקדמית דת  
 נאם 15.60 \$  
 10/10







With the help of G-d

Central Committee

Kolel Vohlin-Chabad, in the four holy cities, Jerusalem, Chevron, Safed and Iberias, may they be rebuilt soon.

To the Holy Community of Vasloy

Iyar 1913

No: 25

We received for "Esrogim" (citrons) from the dear contributor Shbtai Osnovikov Menzkoor, the sum of 95 Kopeikas, collected by the managers in the Holy Land for people of your country sitting in the Holy Land.

G-d will bless him for helping those who learn tora days and nights, and pray by the Wailing Wall, the Tomb of Rachel Imenu, the cave of Machpela and by the graves of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai, his son, Rabbi Elazar and Rabbi Meir Baal Haness. We wish him long and happy days.

It is forbidden to change the purpose of this charity.

Directors of the Chabad and Vohlin Kolels, dealing with "esrogim" (citrons), in the holy cities, Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias and Chevron, may they be rebuilt soon.

Chayim Zvi Yaffe

Naftali Ber Slonim

Mordechai Avraham

(Stamp) Koll Chabad in Jerusalem, Chevron, Safed and Tiberias

(Stamp) Kolel of Russia and Vohlin in Jerusalem, under the supervision of Rabbi Yitzhak Friedman, may he live long, of Buyan.

בעד ה' יעני חברה מין

נכון קבלתי מאת הרב

רבי שמואל סלאנט שליט"א

עזריק ירושלם ח"ו

373 סלע / 1000000

הנשלח מאת חסידים

אשר הם ראו חסידים

אשר הם ראו חסידים

ולראי באעיה חסידים

לחוש חסידים

אילו חסידים

With the help of G-d

No: 398

For "The Gates of Tora" in Jaffa

I hereby certify that I received from Rabbi Shmuel Salant, may he live long here in the holy city, Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon, sent by Chana Finn through Avraham Zvi Harris, Atlanta. 73 (grush?).

14 Shevat 1909

Eliyahu Honig



With the help of G-d

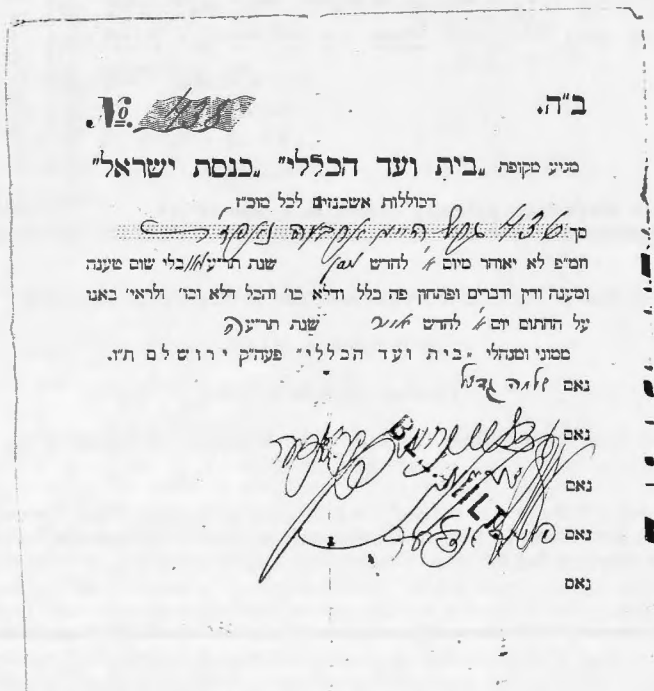
No: 2170

I received from Reb Moshe Goldshmidt, the sum of one Franc and 20 Cents, sent by Israelit and Yeshurun (journals) No. 34, through the Rabbis Pkidim and Amarklim in Amsterdam.

I signed here in the Holy City of Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon.

12 Av 1890

Yehuda Leib Hillman for Yudil Mumish Yudelevitz.



With the help of G-d

No: 438

The Central Committee "Knesset Israel" of the Ashkenazi Koles owe the bearer of this note the sum of 436 Grush, that equals 4 Golden Napoleons, to be paid not later than 1 Nisan 1916, without any claims or arguments.

1 Iyar 1915

The Directors of the Central Committee, Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt

Signed:

Signed: Shlomo Gadol

Signed: Pinchas Adler

Signed: Gedalia Broder

Signed:



עץ חיים למחזיקים בה ותומכיה מאושר

בעה"שי יום"ט' לחודש אדר תרע"ג  
נתקבל מ"ה אלסזר וילנער  
מעיר

הסך ~~50~~ מחיר אתרוג

ובא הכסף ליסוד הנרצה לתמיכת המוסד הק' אשר  
ממנו תצא תורה ויראת ה' טהורה לפני ה' פה קרעמענשטון  
וזכות הצדקה יגן על מע"כ להתברך ברכ טוב כאמור  
למחזיקים בה.

מסחר אתרוגים להחזקת ישיבה  
מסד תורה פה קרעמענשטון י"א

Квитанція покупателю райскихъ яблокъ въ г. Кременчугъ.

A Tree of Life it is to its Keepers, and its Supporters are happy

With the help of G-d

Tuesday, 15 Adar B, 1913

Received from Alter Villner the sum of 50 Kopeikas—the price of an "Esrog"  
(citron)

The money will be used to support the holy institution from which Tora will come  
out, here in Kremenchuk. The contributor will be blessed with all the best Esrogim  
business to support the Yeshiva "Shaarei Tora" in Kremenchuk.

With the help of G-d

To Reb Eli Mordechai

Please give Reb Yehuda of Mir, one Rotel  
flour

2 Elul 1917

Dr Mazie

I received it—Yehuda Rotner of Mir (signature)

Dr. Aron Meir Mazie—(1858 Russia—1930  
Jerusalem) was a physician in Israel begin-  
ning in 1888. In 1902 he located in Jerusalem.  
A very popular communal worker, he helped  
considerably in Jerusalem during WWI.

אלי אורי מרדכי  
איתן אלי יהודה מיר  
אחד רטל קמח  
ב' אלו"ט ע"ה  
בן קהילת וילנא בראשית תש"ז

With the help of G-d

The honourable Said Kohen, his light may shine

Please give the bearer of this note, Reb Avraham Said Zarm, the sum of 15 Francs, for stamps to send mail.

Managers of the Yemenite Kotel in Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon

13 Tishrei 1912

Signed: Signed: Avraham Alendof

The first Yementes came to Palestine in 1882. The signer—Avram Alendof came to Palestine in 1892 and was chief of this community from 1892 to 1926.

22

כהן

בכבוד ס' סעיד כהן נ"י

ישתדל ליתן למוכח זה—אברהם זרם—כסף

סך חמשה עשר פראנק

בעד—פוסט לשיגור מכתב

ועדא דתיש ראש ועד כולל התימנים בירושלים

יום י"ג לחדש תשרי שנת תרע"ב

נאם אברהם אלנדוף

With the help of G-d

No. 22

1899

We owe, from our Kolel, Kolel Hungary, Rabbi Haim the son of YZ Segal, and any other bearer of this note, the sum of 320 Grush, to be paid not later than 3rd Tishrei 1916, and we, the Directors of the Kolel, have to pay the above named, or the bearer of this paper, when charity money arrives from abroad in order to be divided among the members of our Kolel.

The owner of this note will have the rights even after the date of payment according to the laws of the Rashba, and we sign here, in the Holy City of Jerusalem, may it be rebuilt soon, the first of Elul, 1913.

Signed:

Signed: Shaul Natan Freund

Signed:

Kotel Ungarn (Hungary) 1913 320 pts. This Kolel was established in 1857. It was extremely orthodox and did not cater to any non-religious forms of education. The founders of

Petah Tikva were from this Kolel. Their name in Hebrew—"Shomrei Hachonot" (The Guards of the Wall), like today's "Neturei Karta".



## Israel 1000 Sheqalim "RARAV" Note

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

In the March/April 1984 issue of *The Shekel*, it was reported that on the new 1000 Sheqalim banknote, in the word "Harav" before Moshe ben Maimon, the letter *Heh* was erroneously replaced by the letter *Resh*. This is a case where the second vertical line of the letter "HEH" has broken away, giving the impression of a *Resh*.

<p>הרב</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Correct "HARAV"</p>	<p>ררב</p> <p>↑</p> <p>"RARAV" variety</p>
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This can be clearly observed with a magnifying glass since the "Heh" has a pointed right-top corner, while the "Resh" has a rounded corner. On the notes, the *Resh* is also somewhat narrower.

In the meantime, notes with the correct word "Harav" are in circulation. The sketch shows the calligraphic essentials.

There is another question in respect of this note. When was the

RAMBAM born? In the official public notice, the translation of which appeared on page 14 of the same *Shekel* issue, the dates are 1138-1204, while on page 15 we read 1135-1204. On the notes the Hebrew dates 4898-4965 (= 1138-1204) appear.

This writer is not a historian, but the following can be quoted:

The *Guide for the Perplexed* by Maimonides (Dover edition) has in its introduction the dates 14 Nisan 4895-20 Teveth 4965 (30 March 1135-1204). Oded Avisar in his book *Tiberias* (in Hebrew, p. 221) writes that on the tombstone of the Rambam at Tiberias the dates which appear are those in the *Guide*. He adds that some sources say that he was born in 1133 and died in 1203 or 1205.

The tab of the Rambam stamp issued by the Israel Post Office in 1953 shows the dates 4895-4965 (1135-1204).



# A SCULPTURE GARDEN HONORS MEMORY OF SYDNEY H. BLUESTONE (1931-1978)

INS OF MICH. PRESIDENT AND AINA BOARD MEMBER



Sydney H. Bluestone was born in Kremenitz, Poland, January 16, 1931, emigrating to Windsor, Ontario with his family in 1935. He attended public schools in Windsor and graduated from the College of Pharmacy at the Detroit Institute of Technology in 1952. (DJT's College of Pharmacy merged with WSU in 1957). He served in the US Army from 1952 to 1954.

Married to the former Eileen Bussell in 1953, Mr. Bluestone was the father of three children, Michelle Bluestone Marsch, Neil, and Pamela.

He began his professional career in pharmacy with the opening of Beech Drugs in Dearborn Heights in 1956. Six years later, he opened a second store called Sentry, gradually expanding to a chain that now includes 15 Sentry Drugstores.

A man thoroughly committed and dedicated to the professional growth of Pharmacy, Mr. Bluestone enjoyed being involved with students and contributing to the profession he so loved. He took an active role in the Wayne State University College of Pharmacy Alumni Association and was a member of the university's Anthony Wayne Society. He also provided a gift for the painting of a mural in the College of Pharmacy cafeteria.

A modernistic fountain sculpture, accentuated with a triangle of stainless steel columns, serves as the dramatic focal point of the Sydney Bluestone Sculpture Garden adjacent to the Wayne State University Health Science Building housing the College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions. Architectural firm for the project was John Grissim and Associates, Inc., of Farmington.

David Reagan of the firm designed the fountain sculpture. The sculpture garden is being funded by the Bluestone family and donations from their friends and associates.

Mr. Bluestone was a member of the Israel Numismatic Society of Michigan, serving as its first president. He died on September 5, 1978 at the age of 47.



## THE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

by Harry Flower

This medal, issued October 1956, commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Louis Dembitz Brandeis (1856-1941). It was sponsored by the Brandeis Centennial Commission and was authorized by an Act of Congress, Public Law 727, approved July 18, 1956 by the 84th Congress. The United States Mint in Philadelphia struck 2970 pieces in bronze and 30 in gold.

The bronze medals measure 37mm., weigh 25.4 grams and have plain edges. The gold strikings were for special presentations. One was presented to Chief Justice Earl Warren, represent the U.S. Supreme Court, when he visited Brandeis University on Sunday, November 11, 1956, to receive an honorary degree and to deliver the *Louis D. Brandeis Memorial Address*.

Louis D. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Kentucky November 13, 1856. His Jewish Bohemian parents had emigrated from Prague, Czechoslovakia to the United States in 1849. Brandeis attended the public schools in Louisville; later he entered Harvard University Law School, receiving his LL.B. upon graduation at the head of his class in 1877.

After launching a practice in St. Louis, Mo., he returned to Boston. In a short time he became known for his remarkable knowledge and thoroughness, becoming the champion of the small businessman and fighting the large corporations.

He became known as the "people's attorney", defending the public interest against the encroachments of the large industrial corporations, utilities, insurance companies and railroads. His efforts were instrumental in passage of legislation to establish minimum and maximum hours. Brandeis was a formulator in the agreement in the New York ladies' garment industry in the 1910 to 1916 period.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson appointed Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court of the United States, over bitter opposition to his nomination. Seven former presidents of the American Bar Association opposed but his nomination was confirmed by a Senate vote of 47 to 22. He was the first Jew to sit on the Supreme Court. He served 23 years until he retired from the Court on February 13, 1939.

After 1910, Brandeis became an ardent Zionist. He served as Chairman of Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs during World War I. He secured support for the Balfour Declaration and for the British Mandate. From 1918 to 1921 he was president of the Zionist Organization of America; from 1920 to 1921, of the World Zionist Organization.

Justice Louis Brandeis died in Washington, D.C. on October 5, 1941.

The design of the medal was conceived by Emanuel M. Gilbert, Director of Public Affairs at the University. The obverse was sculptored by Engelhardus von Hebel, Asst. Engraver of the U.S. Mint; the reverse was by Gilroy Roberts, Chief Engraver.

The obverse features a bust of the famous jurist to the left; just below, the date "1956" and "NOVEMBER

THIRTEENTH". Curved around the rim is the inscription "LOUIS DEMBITZ BRANDEIS CENTENNIAL". On the neck is the sculptor's initials, a tiny "E.v.H.".

In the center of the reverse is the inscription "TRUTH-EVEN UNTO/ ITS INNERMOST PARTS"; just above is the university emblem; in small letters below in four lines is the inscription "AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT/OF CONGRESS—STRUCK/ BY THE UNITED STATES MINT— 1956". Curved around the entire rim is the inscription "BRANDEIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION \* BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY".

The bronze medals were distributed in 1x2½x3¼" hinged, jewelry-type boxes, velvet lined, with the inscription "BRANDEIS CENTENNIAL YEAR sponsored by BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY", stamped on the white satin lining on the inside of the lid.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Bram;

Hi, and hello, just a few words to try to express our appreciation for my mother, my wife and myself, for the most enjoyable tour of the land of Israel. The tour was well thought out, planned and executed from the time we left home until we returned.

I don't know how you located the guides, they were second to none. I found the guides very knowledgeable and accurate in their information. The itinerary throughout the land could not have been planned any better, and the side trips really put the icing on the cake. The free time to see places not on the itinerary, to rest, or to make purchases for loved ones and friends left behind by

us was well used.

The souvenirs that were provided for us to remember the highlights of the tour were nothing but the very finest; every time that we look at them or show them to friends we will be reminded of the good times that we had with new-found friends that we made on the tour.

I thank you for the copy of *The Shekel*.

Rev. R. L. Wiley  
St. Petersburg, FL

Editor's note: Thank you, Reverend Wiley. Tell your friends there is still time to join the March 7-21, 1985 trip.



# ISRAEL'S FIRST SOUVENIR CARD

BANK OF ISRAEL  
JERUSALEM



בנק ישראל  
ירושלים



זו הרפסת צד הגב של השטר בן 5 הל"י (התשי"ח-1958), שהונפק במסגרת סדרה ב' של בנק ישראל. החותם, המופיע על השטר, נמצא במגידו ב-1904. הוא מעוטר ברגם אריה שואג. מעליו חרות בעברית קדומה "לשמע", ומתחתיו התואר "עבד ירבעם". "שמע", בעל החותם, היה, כנראה, פקיד גבוה בשירות ירבעם השני מלך ישראל (783-743 לפנה"ס). האריה שבחותם הונצח גם על המטבע בן 5 הל"י (ראה מימין). שהוחלף בפברואר 1980 במטבע בן חצי השקל (ראה משמאל), הנמצא במחזור.



This is the reverse of the IL 5 banknote issued in the 2nd Bank of Israel series, dated 1958. The seal appearing on the note was found in Meggido in 1904. It depicts a roaring lion and the inscription, in ancient Hebrew script, is "of Shema" (upper line), "servant of Jeroboam" (lower line). "Shema" was presumably a high official serving Jeroboam II, King of Israel (783-743 BCE). The lion also appears on the IL 5 coin (right), which was replaced by the IS ½ coin in 1980 (left) and is still in circulation.

(C) Bank of Israel

התשמ"ד - 1984

(C) בנק ישראל

A new series of collectibles in the field of Israel numismatics has been launched with the first souvenir card in English and Hebrew, suitable for framing or for notebook storage.

The first card features the reverse of the 5-lirot banknote issued during the second series of Bank of Israel notes, dated 1958. The roaring lion

appears on the 5-lirot coin which also appears on the souvenir card which is slightly larger than the illustration on this page.

The handsomely colored souvenir cards are available from AINA (P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320) for only \$6.00 each. Quantities are limited.



## Israel 100 Sheqalim Coin

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

A 100 Sheqalim coin was placed into circulation on 1 Iyar 5744/2 May 1984.

On the obverse appears a reproduction of a coin of Mattathias Antigonus (40-37 B.C.E.) depicting a menorah (seven-branched candlelabrum), similar to Meshorer No. 36; Reifenberg Nos. 23-24; Kindler No. 24. Above, the emblem of the State; at left, Israel in Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin characters.

The reverse shows the numeral 100, and below 'Sheqalim' in Hebrew and Latin characters. At left is the year in Hebrew "Heh, Tav, Shin, Mem, Daleth, = 5744 (approximately = 1984).

The metal is copper-nickel, i.e. 75% copper, 25% nickel. The coin weighs 10.8 g and has a diameter of 29 mm. The edge is reeded with very wide ridges.

The obverse was designed by Gabi Neuman, and the reverse by Nathan Karp. The casts are the work of Tidhar Dagan. The coins were minted at Jerusalem (Government Printer), and by the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa.

Some 20 million IS 100 banknotes are currently in circulation, amounting to 20% of the total number of banknotes in circulation. The banknote will continue to be legal tender.

It should be stressed that the candelabrum (Menorah) is one of many well known Jewish motifs, and, as from the second temple period, is encountered chiselled on plastered walls, sculptured on ornamental stones in old Jewish synagogues, or gracing floor mosaics.

However, this is the first exclusive instance where such a motif was used to adorn a coin by Mattathias Antigonus.

I am grateful to Mr. Shmuel Peled, the Director of the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel, for the above particulars.



## CARVALHO MEDAL OWNED BY KENTUCKY COLLECTOR

A medal honoring the photographic achievements of Solomon Nunes Carvalho (see *The Shekel*, May/June 1982) has been located in the collection of Bill Rodgers of Frankfort, Kentucky. The medal was awarded by the American Institute of New York in 1869 for achievement in the then-popular photographic process of ferrotypy.

The bronze medal was among a large number struck to honor a variety of citizens for contributions to the American scene. The 1869 award on the reverse states:

“AWARDED TO  
S. N. Carvalho  
for  
Large Sized  
Ferrotypes  
1869”

The circumstances of the award at that moment in history are not known. The achievement of the creation of “Large Sized Ferrotypes”

would have been outstanding at that date when the on-metal photographic, popularly known as the “tintype” was achieved by the multi-millions starting with the Civil War in sizes generally smaller than a postcard. The largest sized metal sheets from which these smaller tin plates were cut were 10x14-inches.

The 10x14-inch plate was customarily cut to four 5x7-inch units, and numerous 8x10-inch ferrotypes exist. Presumably, the award to Carvalho might have been made for 8x10-inch exposures; but it is even possible that a camera would hold the 10x14-inch sheet.

Solomon Nunes Carvalho, one of America’s earliest Jewish artists and community leader, made his major numismatic contributions in such artwork as *Child with Rabbits* which has been traced by Dr. John Musculus of Bridgeport, Penna. onto more than thirty banknotes issued between 1850-1860. ☆



Bronze medal awarded to S. N. Carvalho in 1869 is only known public honors to this Jewish artist-explorer.



# JEWISH COINAGE DOWN UNDER

By Manfred Anson, New Jersey

The merchant tokens of Abrahams, Joseph and Friedman, well-known Australian pieces to collectors of tokens have been described in *The Shekel* (Nov.-Dec. 1983) in an article by Eli Semmelman of Haifa.

As a 24 year resident within the Jewish community Down Under, I stand to speak on behalf of that country as there is more to be added to the information Americans (and evidently Israelis too) have about its origins.

The first settlers were not the thieves or the criminal element shipped there from England. They were the poor wretches from debtors prisons, incarcerated for being poor and landless. For owing a few pennies to tradesmen they were consigned to Van Diemens Land, never to see their families again. Those who may have been "thieves" had stolen a loaf of bread or poached game from the estates of the aristocracy.

Most were men; some were Jews. Hardly any of their descendants remained Jewish.

The Jewish community stemmed directly from the Irish and English Jewish settlers, seeking relief from city slums. They brought their Jew-

ish culture and the desire to improve their lot in life. Today's Australian Jews are sixth and seventh generation families who have become Establishment Jews. Later, the immigrants came from Russia and Poland driven away by the pogroms.

Sir Julius Vogel was not Prime Minister of Australia; this title did not exist there in 1873. Vogel was Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Sir John Monash, a general in the First World War was not the son of Polish immigrants. His parents were Austrian, onetime printers-publishers of books in Europe.

Sir Isaac Isaacs, the first Australian Governor-General actually born in Australia, was the son of an immigrant Polish tailor. All prior Governors, state or federal, had been born in England. He was well-known for his anti-Zionist views, so very different from Sir John Monash who served as a President of the Zionist Federation of Victoria in the 1920's.

Now when you add those few numismatic evidences of early Jewish life in Australia to your own collection, you'll have a warm spot for the Jews of the Diaspora who sought and found opportunity in a really far-off New World.

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Here's a chance to reap rewards for helping to build AINA. New members enrolled between May 1, 1984 and April 30, 1985 will be scored on this page in *The Shekel*.

Have you enrolled a friend in AINA?

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- Join an INS Club. Then bring a friend, neighbor or relative to meetings to interest him in your hobby.
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- If you can't form an INS Club, loan this copy of THE SHEKEL to a neighbor or friend.
- Make a talk about Israel Numismatics to your social club, Temple group or to a circle of neighbors. AINA will donate a few issues of THE SHEKEL and some numismatic gifts for your first meeting with youths or adults.
- Call the local Hebrew school and offer to talk about your coin collection to the students.
- Call a local coin club and join. Then make a talk about AINA and your Israel coin collection.
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